NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1876.

WASHINGTON.

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THE EXPECTED CABINET CHANGE. IT FORMS THE THEME OF OFFICIAL GOSSIP IN WAST INGTON - THE PRESIDENT AIDING ONLY THE

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 21.—The impending Cabinet crisis continues to be the most absorbing topic of conversation in all public places in Washington, overshadowing even the interest in the Babcock trial. As far as can be learned, no change has taken place in the attitude of the parties during the past two days. The White House con the past two days.

tinues to be, as it has been from the tinues to be, as it has been from the beginning, the Washington headquarters of the defense, and the President is in constant communication with Gen. Babcock's counsel and friends; and, instead of aiding and encouraging the attorneys who represent the Government, and who have r right to look to him for any assistance he can give them in the performance of tacir difficult and delicate duties, he has long conferences with William A. Cook, ex-Gov. Shepherd, and others, who are making Babeock's case personal to themselves, and habitually speaks of the presecution as the conspiracy against Babcock." The relathe President and Secretary Bristow are unchanged. Gen. Grant has said nothing to the Secretary of the Treasury to lead the latter to supse that he does not cherish the same kind feelings toward him that he has always shown, but Gen. Bristow cannot fail to hear what the President says to others, and to know that any day is likely to witness his departure from the Cabinet. He is not likely to resign of his own accord, unless the Presideat should insist on the removal of Solicitor Wilson, in which case he would probably at once place his own resignation in Gen. Grant's hands.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. THOOSING THE PLACE FOR MELTING-THE CHOICE WILL PROBABLY BE BETWEEN LOUISVILLE AND

Woshington, Feb. 21.-Nearly all the members of the National Democratic Committee are in town, benor and profit of entertaining the next National Convention. Each of the cities of Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville has sent half a dozen of her citizens to influence the Committee, while other cities are not without representation. The Eastern cities, however, lay no claim for, it being generally conceded that, as the Republican Convention is to be held in the West, so also must the Democrats gather west of the Alle-While, of cour-e, no decision has yet in, there is, nevertheless, as far as appearances go, | a poa well settled belief in the minds of the delegate from each city that they have succeeded in carrying off the prize. The representatives of Louisville say they have little further anxiety about the matter: that their arguments were so convincing that there no doubt the Convention will go there. The ople there had promised to pay all the expenses of the Convention, and the citizens had given assur ances that the whole city would keep open house while the hotels had agreed to charge no more than ordinary rates. Cincinnati claims the Convention that the Republicans meet there, and because There will be harmony between the Convention and the politics of her citizens. Cincinnati, however, is not confident of getting it. The St. Louis delegation says that that city was chosen to-night, or rather that enough delegates had promised to make the selection sure. Chicago is equally confident, and has a strong delegation on here working heartily. As near as can be judged, after hearing all the claims and making a general canvass, the choice lies between Louisville and St. Louis.

The National Committee will assemble to-morrow and will give each delegation an opportunity to pre sent the claims of the city it represents. Hard money, the Southern vote, the doubtful States, the eligibility of location as to the choice of candidates. the ten per of the city politically, all these are con siderations to be weighed by the Committee, and Committee will not do more than meet and adjourn, but the pressure on it is so great that it will not post pone action. It is not apparent that the choice of candidates has entered into the contest over the city in which to hold the Convention, as in the Republi can scramble here several weeks ago. It is not known that the Tilden men, Hendricks men, or men of any candidate have expressed any choice between the cities named.

DEMOCRATIC DIS-ENSION.

THE HOUSE CAUCUS COMMITTEE NOT HARMONIOUS ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION-SHARP CONTROL VERSY BETWEEN COL. MORRISON AND MR. HOL-MAN-THE INFLATIONISTS ACTIVE.

THE TRANSPORT TO THE TRIBUNCAL WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The indications of dissen sion in the committee appointed by the Democratic caucus to consider the currency question, are very strong. The inilationists from the West were exceedingly anxious that no uncompromising hardmoney representative from the East should be placed on that committee, as they feared that he might make a minority report and thus detract from the authority of any action the committee might take. Now, however, there seems to be danger from another quarter. Mr. Holman, who represents the ultra inflation wing of his party, and who is spoken of as a Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Indiana, will probably be as difficult to please as any thoroughgoing hard-money man who could have been placed upon the committee. Inflation seems to be the winning card in Indiana, and Representative Landers, at whose suggestion the cancus was recently called together, is apparently the strongest candidate who has yet been named on the Democratic side. He has already received the nomination for Governor from an Independent Convention, and is working with might and main to secure delegates to the regular Democratic State Convention. Mr. Holman scens determined not to be outdone by Mr. Landers, and has already introduced one extreme inflation resolution, and was on his feet a considerable portion of the time to-day demanding recognition for the intro duction of another. He was flanked by Mr. Morrison, and took his defeat with anything but good

At the meeting of the caucus committee on Saturday, a very sharp controversy is said to have arisen between Messrs. Morrison and Holman. The former is in favor of the Payne bill, while Mr. Holman will not be satisfied with anything of a moderate character, and does not propose to be a party to any compromse. The discussion is said to have been very warm and personal in its character, and to have left an impression on other members of the committee that an agreement would be almost out of question The committee had another meeting this evening, and was still in session at a very late hour.

THE INEFFICIENT PENSION BUREAU. WAR DEPARTMENT-A VAST WASTE OF TIME AND

man of the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill to-day for the transfer of the Pension Bureau from the Interior

will probably be adopted by a majority of the Committee, Mr. Jenks says that the Pension Bureau disburses annually \$30,248,660 to about 234,000 persons, who are listributed in almost every State and Territory in the Umon, and of this \$1,071,778, or more than I per cent, agents in the country is 58, each of whom is entitled to a each agency is about \$7,700, while several of the agents disburse less than the average salary. Mr. from the bureau this whole branch of service, involving out detriment. An exact duplicate of the pension rolls the Pension Bureau and in the office of the Third Auditor 50,000 original cases were adjudicated, being an average about 31 to each employé, while 66,000 original and about 7,000 increased claims are awaiting action. At this rate, if each case were to be adjudicated in the orreach a case filed at this time.

Some cases are made special, and are taken up, speedily, attorney, while others are allowed to linger until some of the 70,000 applicants standing before this tribunal. having been carried, as it was in 1872 or 1874, although disgrace to a country which permits the wheels of Department office, and 19,196 from the Surgeon-General's office. The mere writing and transmission of the from the several cities which are contending for the cation of claims. All waiting which is complained of by placed in charge of the department whence the records | complish their purpose.

been reached, and only guess work can be indulged | new-fledged politician of the dominant party must have

in pursuance of the precedent set in his own instance, of selecting a man who knew nothing about pensions, apnew ones. Then, on the 8th of February, 1876, after he Bureau, with some knowledge of the duties pertaining t

Another feature was that the unmber of employes att-

classes and a deficiency of the lugher, thereby securing a will not be lost sight of by the delegations. It has explanation of this, the late Commissioner and that he sible with the pressure for office.

On proof of the assertion that actual Irand exists in the tment, Mr. Jeneks reports the following: 8 on after the appointment of the late Commissioner, he issued n ord r to John Stiles, who was clerk in the Pension Bureau, drawing an annua salary of \$1,200 a year fro the Government, detailing him to act as clerk from the Republican Congressional Committee. In . bedience to this detail, Mr. St.les. from the 15th of May, 1875, to the 4th or 5th of November, devoted his time to the regular duties of the Committee, and with the exception of from 30 to 50 days, during which be worked part of the tim to draw his pay monthly, and on the 15th of January 1876, was promoted to the position of Appointment clerk in the Interior Department at a salary of \$2,000 a year, which I e now holds.

Another. William Caffrey, during last Summer, was enrolled on the pay-roll of the Bureau, and drew pay at the rate of \$100 per month, but did no duty in the Bucan, being employed by the Republican Committee. In the language of the late Commissioner, he and Stile were so assigned, as that was customary, as understood by all parties, and hence it was not considered in proper. These assignments were made by verbal direction of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Cowen. The taties performed by others were very uncertain and illdefined, and when they seemed, so far as human observa tion could detect, to be doing nothing, they would be found to have been detailed in the secret service division of the Department. The result of this investigation has led Mr. Jeneks to the conclusion that the Pension Eureau, as now located, has become combersome; ineth clent, and unnecessarily expensive. It is therefore re-commended that in order to save duplication of work the Bureau be transferred to the War Department, and payments be made through the Paymaster-General's Department of the Army.

THE LOUISIANA IMPEACHMENT SCHEME. THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS AT WASHINGTON OPPOSE ANY EXTREME MEASURES AT PRESENT-THE REAL REASONS OF THE CONSERVATIVES FOR IM-PEACHING GOV. KELLOGG AND OTHER OFFICIALS -THE N GROES RIPE FOR A REVOLT AGAINST THE REPUBLICANS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE, Washington, Feb. 21.-The present condiion of political affairs in Louisiana is causing much solicitude, both to Republican and Democratic politicians vail among the Conservative politicians of Louisiana i favor of the impeachment of Gov. Kellogg, Lieut.-Gov. Antoine, and the President of the Senate. This sentiment is approved and encouraged by some of the Conevative Louisiana politicians now in Washington, while the leading members of t e Democratic party, including Speaker Kerr and the most influential Senators representmg both Northern and Southern States, are of opinresult in great harm to the Democratic party at large. The Conservatives who favor the impeachment of Gov. Kellogg assert that they do not propose to disregard, in any way, the Wheeler compromise. That compromise protected Gov. Kellogg alone from impeachment, and that only for official acts performed previous to the time when it was made. It was no part of the pledge of the Conservatives that they would refrain from impeaching other State officers for high crimes or misdemeanors of which they might have been guilty at any time since

testimony. In this statement, which, it is understood, the House of Representatives, is to succeed to the Execu-

peached, if at all, are quite numerous. Among them will be one charging him with having violated the Constitution and laws of the State by appointing men to county offices who are non-residents of the counties in which they are to serve; appointing defaulters who have been other crimes of a similar character. While these will be the ostensible grounds of impeachment, the real grounds Legislature, held immediately after the Wheeler comand vetoed two. Again, the old Election law has furnished the machinery for the usurpations and revoluthan three years. There was an understanding between licans have failed to do, and the Democrats assert that it election next Fall unless the Election law can be amended Gov. Kellogg to declare the Republican State ticket as

control by revolution, if revelation is necessary to ac-

NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The President today issued the following executive order:

day;" and
Whereas, The spirit and sentiment expressed in said
Whereas, The spirit and sentiment expressed in said
resolution meets with my warmest approval,
Now, therefore, in pursuance of that purpose and in
harmony with the reneral sentiment of the nation, I,
Ulyssus S. Grant, President of the United States of
America, hereby direct that all business in the Exceptive
departments of the Government sentilies are paded on
the 22d day of February, 1870, and that said departments shall be released on that day. U.S. Gasti.
Ly the President, Hamt Tox Fish, Scretary of State.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 21, 1876. The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, Mr. Canifield, Chairman, held a meeting this morning at the Department of Justice, and examined the decided to recommend the consolidation of several of the quite a number of cierks. The Committee will also doubt-less recommend the consolidation of some of the murshal districts in the Southern states. It has already been de-chied that the two districts in North Carolina shall be consolidated into one. The State originally formed one district only, but a few years ago an additional district was created.

pencer, who was very lond in his boasts that he, Gov Shepherd, Senator Conking, and Thomas Murphy had fixed it so that Secretary Bristow would be unable to remain in the Cabinet many days longer.

Representative Jones of Kentucky intended to offer a complete amnesty bill in the House to-day, to take effect

f Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department a succeed George B. McCartee, resigned. The Treasury is pressed to begin paying silver for frac-

al currency numediately, but are undecided when to Speaker Kerr telegraphed to-day that he started for

Washington at 3 p. m. mach improved in health. [For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Eighth Phys.]

HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT.

FOURTH ANNUAL EXPORT OF THE VISITING CO'I-MITTER OF THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCI-ATION-DEFECTS AND MISMANAGEMENT IN CITY HOSPITALS POINTED OUT. The Visiting Committee of the State Char-

Dies Aid Association for Believue and other hospitals has presented its fourth annual report. In respect to Believue Respital, the frequent deficiency of supplies of all sorts-food, come linen, clothing, soap, etc.-is noticed. This inadequacy was especially felt in respect to food. In the Spring the special diet was cut down, but during the Summer the food was good and abundant. Ice was very scarce in all the wards, however. In December there were many complaints of short rations, especially of meat and pocatoes. The breakfasts are not nourishing enough, generally consisting only of bread and coffee, or tea, weak and insuffielently sweet ned. There is a great scarcity of surgical instruments, such as fever thermometers, stetheoscopes, stomach pumps, afvanic batteries, bath-tubs, and invalid chairs. There are not even any shelves to lay the record books on. During the extreme cold of last Winter the steam heaters proved inadequate to keep the he pital warm, and there was also great difficulty in procuring hot water, which is constantly wanted, and the wards are cold at night. Last Summer a new heating and ventilating apparatus was introduced, but it is not yet finished. The atmosphere of the cellar is damp and noisome—the very worst possible, same may be said of the six cells in notsy, troublesome, or lunatic patients are put, and no patient can remain long in one of them without severe rt that the nursing in the wards under the care of the Training School for Nurses is most excellent, and say that the nursing in the other sections of the hospital is in painful contrast to it, especially at night. The re-Blackwell's Island who do the mental work of the hos pital, and indicates nighly gratifying results. The order of the Hospital is put down as greatly improved, and the rule of the Warden is commended.

In the Charity Hospital the same inadequacy of supplies and surgical instruments has existed as at Bellevue, but at present there is an improvement in this respect. The want of linen is, however, more apparent here than at Believue; and sheets, towels, pillow-cases are represented not to be sufficient in quantity to insure cleanliness. The common reply to remonstrances upon the subject is, either that these paupers do not care to be cleaner, ject is, either that these panjers do not care to be escaler, or that if they knew they could get clothes at the Hospital they would leave all their own at home; or, finally, that it is uscless to supply such things, because they are sure to be immediately stolen. These objections, the Committee think, imply either a false principle or a very lax administration, which due supervision and discipline would prevent, even though many paupers and criminals are employed as servants. The best remeity is considered to be a competent matron or housekeeper to take entire charge. The Committee do not criticise the present Chief of Staff, but CLAIM THROUGH WITHOUT INFLUENCE—FRAUDS

AND IRREGULARITIES IN THE BUREAU.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE THEBURE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Mr. Jenks, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill to-day the transfer of the Pension Bureau from the Interior the transfer of the Pension Bureau from the Interior the War Department. Accompanying the bill was a manner of the Senate may be imposeded by a vote of the House, and, pending their trial on articles of impeachment, they cannot exercise the functions of their offices. If the chair of the Governor is vacant, his duties devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor; but should the variety offices. If the chair of the Governor is vacant, his duties devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor; but should the variety of the two hospitals, and the harm arising from the corresponding division in Belleven has very lew patients. The same companies of the two hospitals, and the harm arising from the corresponding division in Belleven has very lew patients. The same companies in the exercise the functions of their division in Belleven has very lew patients. The same companies of the two hospitals, and the brain and the present practice of political appointments. The overcrowding this or the corresponding division in Belleven has very lew patients. The same companies of the two hospitals, and the brain practice of political appointments. The overcrowding to the vertebed system arising from the present practice of political appointments. The overcrowding to the vertebed system arising from the present practice of political appointments. The overcrowding to the two hospitals, and it is singular that the corresponding division in Belleven and the corresponding division in Belleven the corresponding division in Belleven the corresponding of the two hospitals, and it is singular that the corresponding division in Belleven arising from the present practice of political appointments.

MR. MOODY'S SERMON LAST NIGHT. CHRIST'S MISSION TO THE WORLD-GIVING SIGHT

TO THE BLIND AND SAVING HE LOST-PRE CH-ING IN THE TOMBS-SUCCESS OF ALL THE EVENING MEETINGS.

The Hippodrome was again crowded last evening at an early hour, and Mr. Moody opened the ser vices before 8 o'click. Several thousands passed into the smaller hall, and the Rev. Dr. John Hall conducted seting there. When the sermon had been preached many hundreds went into the inquiry room and arose for of them. The Rev. Dr. Ormiston conducted a prayermeeting in the large hall, at which many person re audience very deeply. Mr. Sankey sang several of the best hymns in the collection. His voice has been im

Mr. Moosly's sermon was as follows:

You will find imy text this evening in the 10th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke, and part of the Gospel according to St. Luke, and I had been the Son to Gospel according to St. Luke, and I had to she need of a Savior? But, oh, how refreshing it to the down the save sinners. I was invited to preach in the Tombs a few years ago. I supposed there was a chanel, as there are in most of our prisons, in which the prisoners would be gathered for me to talk to them. But I found they were in their cells, and I had to speak to them there. There were 300 or 400 prisoners, but I couldn't see a face; it seemed as if I was talking to a wall or to the air. And when I got through I thought Pd this eventing, we find Carist coming near to the City of Jericho. A man who had come down to Jerusalem the part of the Like to Songel and the save and the save an

And our Lord beoked that way; He never hears a mancry unto Him in vani. And Jesus stopped and commanded the man to be brought unto Him. I
can just picture that scene when they came
emining up to the poor blind man, "The
man has sent for you," they say. Yes, God never semia
for any one yet, but that He has a blessing in store for
him. They take him by the hand and lead him to Jesus.
The Lord asked what could He do for him, and Bartismus replied, "Lord, that I may receive my sign,"
And the heart of the Son of God was moved with compassion, and He said to him that he should receive his
sight, and immediately the man saw, and the first object
be saw on gettling the light was toe Son of God Himself,
then he goes among the crowd, and no one shouts louder
than Hartmetts. He shouts giory to God in the highest,
and he preases on after Christ on his way to the cay,
You can all take in the joy of that moment tout had arived to take poor man. When he goes to the cay, he
leaves the crowd, and says he will has step around and
he calls wife. He had never seen her before, and was ted
to see his chile. In. Well, as he goes on his way a man
meets him an hooks at him if het dissinant. "What,
who is take I so me." "Why," says his fellow-citizen,
"I was blind, but I just met Jesus
out-side the city, and He has a viven me in, sight,."

Another man also heard of Jesus, and another convert
was made—Lorders. And just here I want to put this
picture before the mid so of the se w. o don't believe in
sonden conversions. Tais Zeccheus had gone up among
the branches and the leaves of a sycamore tree, but as
Jesus passed under He saw the min, and said at one to
him, "Zercams, come down," and the eye and the when
of the Sor of God flashed life into the senior of Lorders and

pass that way; and, sinner, when God calls upon you it may be the list time you will ever hear his voice. But Zacchens heart the voice and obeyed it, and he was not scared into obeying it entage. Some persons at the present day would rather be scared into the Kingdom of Heaven han any other way. But that is not the way that Jesus did.

SUDDEN CONVENT NS. onversions; but how long did it take the Lord to conlown. It was right in the air, between the branches and the ground. You see these people who say, "I den't believe these are genuine conversions." Ah, I wish we could have a few more conversions like Zuccheus. Zucchens gave one-half of his goods to the poor. Do you think you could make a poor man in Jericho believe that conversion not genuine! If we could have a few more conversions like that here, do you think you could make the poor people in New-York believe that that conversion was n't genime! I don't believe there was a poor man if deriche that didn't believe in Zacc. eas conversion. Mrs. why can't we have some Zacc. eas conversion. Mrs. why can't we have some Zacc. eas conversion. Mrs. why can't we have some Zacc. eas conversion. Mrs. why can't we have some Zacc. eas conversion. Mrs. why can't we have some Zacc. eas conversion. Zacches the Local didn't believe in Zacc. eas conversion. Zacches dad more than that; he said. "If I have take any tain't from any man faisely I was. The people said. "There is a true disciple." It was like a flashing meter; and now sudden it was. You must remainer one thing; if you don't give half your goods to the poor, you must make res intuin. If you have lied about a man, if you have shadered a man, if you have admesd a true now and tell nin that you have done him an hijustice; go and tell nin that you have done him an hijustice; go and tell nin that you have done him an hijustice; go and tell nin that you have done him an hijustice; go and tell nin that you have done him an hijustice; go and tell nin that you have done him an hijustice; go and tell nin that you have done him an hijustice; go and tell nin that you have done him an hijustice; go and tell nin that you have done him an hijustice; go and tell nin that you have done him an hijustice; go and tell nin that you have done him an hijustice; go and tell nin that you have done him an hijustice; go and tell nin that you have go and tell ning that you don't give him and the part of the part of the same you have done him an hijustice; go and tell nin that you have go and tell ning that you have done him an hijustice; go and tell nin that you have done him an hijustice; go and tell nin that you have go and tell ning that you have go and tel aversions like that here, do you think you could make

"Then," said the minister, "you must go back to your employer, and confess it." But the man said, "My employer is a hard-hearted man, and if I confess it he will put me in prison." And the man couldn't do it, he thought. "Well," said the minister, "I will go and see your employer." And he went into the office of the man and told the story. "Now," said the minister, "I will go and see your employer." And he went into the office of the man and told the story. "Now," said the minister, "I have reason to believe that that man has been converted of his sin. I believe if you will forgive it, and if you give him a chance, you may save the soul of the man, and he will work and pay back the money." The man said, "He shail never hear a word from me," and the result is that the clerk has now become a joyful Christian. And so if you want to become followers of the Lord Jesus Christ you must make restitution. Zucchens made restitution. He went into his office and made out a check for neighbor so and so, and for neighbor so and so, for £100 or \$100, and then sent his clerk around an offered and in ged these different men to take this money; and do you think these men that had been robbed thought is conversion wasn't genuine! He paid back not only what he had taken, but he restored them four-fold. Do you think that those men inadice a man saying, "Your miser didn't have confidence in Zaccheus. There wasn't a man in all Jericho that didn't believe in his conversion. I can imagine a man saying, "Your miser didn't have confidence in Zaccheus. There wasn't a man in all Jericho that didn't believe in his conversion. I can imagine a man saying, "Your miser didn't have confidence in Zaccheus. There wasn't a man in all Jericho that didn't believe in his conversion. I can imagine a man saying, "Your miser didn't have confidence in Zaccheus. There wasn't a man in all jericho that didn't believe in his conversion. I can imagine a man saying and the say of God breathing life into a man's soul.

FEELING THE NEED OF A SAVIOR.

don't Laign at your praying friends, who are auxious for your soil. It you have Friends who may and weep for you treat them kindly. They are work more to you than are the world. Go home and tell your anxious mother that you resaved, and make her heart glad that her God has become yours.

REPORTS OF RESULTS. CLERGYMEN SHOWLSG THE FRUITS OF THE REVIVAL

-A DEEP AND WIDESPREAD RELIGIOUS INTER-EST-CONVER IONS AMONG VAR OUS CLASSES.

The roon services at the Hippodrome yesterriay consisted of reports of the process of the work and for that reason became one of the most interesting was not the preacting so much as the spirit of praye place that worked such wenderful results. He called vival in Princeton College. Dr. Paxton said he was in Princeton on Taursday, and found a deep and, in many respects, a wonderful work of grace. "It is supposed, he continu d," by the professors and others, that 100 about 250 professors of religion among the students and there are very few who are not more or less anxious about their souls' salvation. It is beautiful to see the fervor of spirit with walon they go about among their fellows urging them to follow Christ. There was everywhere apparent that peculiar solemnity which always marks a revival of religion. All who are professors o religion have resolved to talk with those who are not, and the result has been to increase the number of

The Rey, Dr. Osborne said he knew of three persons who were impressed at one of the Sunday meetings it the afternoon, and that Christians had gone home with them and labored until 9 o'clock, when they were convected, and are now rejoicing in their faith. "We should learn from this," he said, "that when an inquirer comes to us we should never leave the person until conversion

The Rev. George H. Hepworth said his church was living under the suadow of the Rippodrome. He expected Mr. Moody would depete his congregation, but found

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

MINISTER BUFFET'S RESIGNATION TENDERED - A

LARGE MAJOR TY OF REPUBLICAN DEPUTIES CHOSEN - M. EMILE OLLIVIER DEFEATED - EX-MINISTER ROUGER ELECTED-DETAILS OF THE PARIS, Monday, Feb. 21-Evening

M. Buffet, the Vice-President of the Council, has laced his resignation in the hands of President MacMahon. It is believed the President will request him to retain his office until the convocation of the

It is now positively known that M. Buffet, Minister of the Interior, has been defeated in all the four districts which he contested.

Returns have been received from 499 electoral districts. The candidates known to be elected in the districts heard from number 395, and are classified as follows:

 Republicans
 187
 Conservatives
 20

 Conservative Rep.
 71
 Constitutionalists
 18

 Bonapartists
 59
 Radicals
 17

 Legitim'sts
 23
 17

Second ballots will be necessary in 104 districts.

Pants, Monday, Feb. 21, 1876. Among the Bonapartists elected are the Duc Machan. Among the Ultramontanes are Messrs. Kelles and Pichon. Among the Republicans are Messrs. Bethmout, Barni, and Bert. M. Leon Gambetta was beaten a Avignon. M. Rouner was successful at Bastia, in Corsica. M. Emile Ollivier is defeated in Var by his Repub lican competitor. M. Rouher is elected from Clermont according to present advices. M. Naquet fails to secure

a seat. Ladier Montjan, Radical, is elected from the Department of Drome. Marseilles and Lyons have elected several extreme Repub-licans. Toulouse has returned two Bonapartists. At Nomes M. Baragnon, the Under Secretary of State in dington is elected. His constituency is not given. In the Department of Nord, M. Florent, Republican, defeats Conseil General. Montreuil returns M. Hamille, a Bonacan, polled 5,274 votes; M. Dussaussov, the Bonapartist public in, 2,819. Boulogne elects M. Achille Adam, Boundardist, the outgoing Deputy. In 48 of the Arrondissements heard from a second bailot will be neces

th Pas-de-Calais-the former hitherto as Legitimist and the latter a Bonapartist stronghold. Minister Dufaure was elected by a large majority in Marrennes. It is now ascertained that a Republican candidate defeated the Duc Decayes in Aveyron.

The former Ministers, MM. de Fourton and Mathieu-

are not yet reported. MM. Granfer de Cassaguac and Paul de Cassagnae are both elected in the Department

Deputies elected by Versailies are Republicans. Baron Haus-mann has written a letter declaring it u-cless to proong the struggle in the 1st Arrendissement of Paris, the uccess of the Bonapartists being impossible. ist organs profess to think that the Radical victory will

eventually bother the cause of the Empire, and express pleasure at the result. They endeavor to prove that even Conservatives favoring Republican principles bave verywhere been defeated and Radicalism is triumphant The tone of the Roman Catholic journals is particularly M. Buffet, the Vice-President of the Council, is defeated

in the Department of Cher, and in Castel Sarrasin Tamet-Garonne, where he was also a candidate.

The Paris dispatch of the Standard says M. Rouher is dected in Riom. Pascal Duprat is defeated in the Landes

tionalist shades.

Jules Ferry is elected in the Veszes. It is believed a second election whit be necessary in Ajaccio, nelti er vrince Napeleon nor M. Rother inving an a solute majority. M. Buffet polled at Mircourt 6,958 votes to 8,056 for his opponent 9,654 votes. The formation of a new Cabinet by M. Danaure is nevitable.

The Bien Public announces that M. Dufaure will form & M. Jules Dufaure is at present a member of resident

MacMahon's Cabinet. He is a Conservative Republican, and about a month since was resolved to resign in case M. Leon Say, a more advanced Republican, was forced to withdraw from the Ministry. He was born in 1798, ent-red political life in 1831, and was Minister of the In-terior under the R-public in 1848. He was Minister of Jusal a under Presslent iders, ife is a statesman of the old sensor, and somewhat opposed to freedom of the

TURKEY AND HER REBELLIOUS SUBJECTS. BERLIN, Monday, Feb. 21, 1876.

Intelligence from Cettinje states that in consquence of the representations of the Russian rad Aus Zana, Dalmatia, Monday, Feb. 21, 1876.

A party of Italians landed here from the Austrian Lioyd steamer recently, having in their possession pass-ports to Montenegro. They were accessed by the Aus-train authorities as sen back to Italy unfor an escort, and athistanding the representations of the Lallan Censul. VIENNA, Monday, Feb. 21, 1876.

VIENNA Monday, Feb. 21, 1876.

The Presse of this city says:

The Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs has communicated to the Greek Legation of Euro e the report of the Greek Con at at Larissat, Turkey, stating that notwithstanding the Sultan's dimain, an increase of tithes has been summarily domained in the provinces of Epirus and Thessaly, and the cyclence of Christians is still rejected in the courts. The recent Irade remains a dead latter in these provinces.

Leveny Monday, Feb. 21, 1876. LONDON, Monday, Feb. 21, 1876

A Berlin telegram to The Pall Mall Gazette says: in consequence of the representations of the Northern lowers, the Roamanian Manistry have given a picket to bidd consecutionally by the pulse by the

powers, the Roumanian Manistry have given a pecige abide con-contrously by the rules had down for Ro-mania's political position and conduct in the interna-tional treaties and to regulate their policy accordingly. THE ATTITUDE OF SELVI . BELGRADE, Monday, F b. 21, 1876.

The Istok (newspaper) publishes an article declacing no power can force Servia to be fulthless to the insurgents or hold her back when the time for section arrives. The Turks are pursuing a policy of deception. The Servian people, through the Skuptschina, have declared in favor or war with the Turks. The popular voice must be heard, servia must accomplish a sacred duty, or succumb to moral death.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1876. A Berlin dispatch to the Times says the great Powers are endeavoring to induce Servia and Montenegro to prevent their subjects from joining the insurgents.

CHURCH AND STATE IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Monday, Feb. 21, 1876.

The Austrian Government has requested Cardinal Ledochowski not to continue his journey through Galicia, and to avoid every demonstration which migat appe r to be directed against neighboring friendly Governments. The Cardinal, who is now in Cracow, will proceed to Rome direct.

The Reichsrath have passed the bill providing for supervision of monasteries and convents, in spite of t recently published protests of the Austrian Episcopate.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH OF SPAIN.

MADRID, Monday, Feb. 21, 1876. Telegrams from the North announce that the Royalists continue their successful progress. Primo di Rivera has occupied the Carlist forts in Na-

See Fifth Page.